

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXIII.

A NEW GENUS, MATUDINA.

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In his recent Pugillus on the Mexican Compositae McVaugh (1972) described a new and distinctive species in the relationship of Eupatoriastrum and he reduced the entire complex to synonymy under Eupatorium. In his historically interesting treatment McVaugh found it necessary to provide one new name and a new combination in the group and he presented a key to some of the species that had been previously placed in Eupatoriastrum. Through the courtesy of Dr. McVaugh collections of the new species have been seen and the remarkable features have been confirmed. The species is recognized here as the only member of a new genus, Matudina.

Eupatorium corvii McVaugh has distinctive large heads with great numbers of flowers and prominent intermixed paleae. The combination of characters at once distinguish the species from almost all members of the Eupatorieae and seem to relate it to the small genus Eupatoriastrum (King & Robinson, 1971). In addition to the obvious characters the new species resembles Eupatoriastrum in the Koanophyllon type of styles, corolla and anther collars. Still, the differences are striking. The anther appendage of E. corvii is elongate. In Eupatoriastrum with its three very diverse species there is some variation in the anther appendage but it is never elongate. In the related genus Koanophyllon the appendage is also usually short. It would seem the elongate appendage would place E. corvii completely outside of the immediate evolutionary sequence of Eupatoriastrum. This conclusion is confirmed by the close examination of other characters. The prominent subinvolucral bracts of E. corvii have no precedent in Eupatoriastrum, and the stems of the latter are hollow while those of E. corvii are not. The inflorescence of E. corvii is rather cymose with a short central head that definitely matures first. The inflorescence of Eupatoriastrum is more paniculate with central heads maturing only slightly if at all before the others. Plants of E. corvii have been noted having their fleshy roots on

the surfaces of limestone ledges while Eupatoriastrum is a genus of woodlands and stream margins. We regard E. corvii a thoroughly distinct member of the Koanophyllon series of the Critonioid complex. The structure of the pappus is very reminiscent of and perhaps betrays relationship to another distinctive genus, Peteravenia, which lacks paleae on the receptacle. The latter genus and E. corvii are coincidentally both named after Peter Raven, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

The genus is named in honor of Dr. Eizi Matuda, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Matudina R.M.King and H.Robinson (Figs. 1-2).
genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae
grosse herbaceae vel suffrutescentes. Radices dense
diffusae carnosae. Caules non fistulosi. Folia
inferiora magna, laminis cordatis. Inflorescentia
subcymosa. Bracteeae subinvolucrales lineares numero-
sae; squamae involucris 75-125 multiseriatae subaequales;
receptacula convexa paleacea. Flores ca. 200; corollae
albae breviter 5-lobatae, lobis laevibus extus gland-
uliferis; filamenta in parte superiore angusta, cell-
ulis plerumque breviter oblongis, parietibus inornatis;
cellulis exothecialibus quadratis vel longioribus,
appendicibus longioribus quam latioribus; styli inferne
non nodulosi glabri, appendicibus linearibus sub-
mamillosis ad apices obtusis; achaenia prismatica
5-costata breviter setifera; carpodia valde distincta,
superne prominentia; cellulis parvis quadratis; pappus
setiformis uniseriatus, setis ca. 25 scabris inferne
discretis aliquantum facile deciduis ad apices
distincte latioribus, cellulis apicalibus acutis.
Grana pollinis sphaerica ca. 20 μ diam. spinosa.

Species typica: Eupatorium corvii McVaugh

The genus is monotypic.

Matudina corvii (McVaugh) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb.
nov. Eupatorium corvii McVaugh, Contr. Univ.
Mich. Herb. 9:389. 1972. Mexico.

References

- King, R.M. & H.Robinson 1971. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). XLI. The genus Eupatoriastrum. Phytologia 21(5): 306-307.
- McVaugh, Rogers 1972. Compositarum Mexicanarum Pugillus. Contr. Univ. Mich. Herb. 9(4): 359-484.



Matudina corvii (McVaugh) R.M.King and H.Robinson,
Holotype MICH. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer,
National Museum of Natural History.



Matudina corvii (McVaugh) R.M.King and H.Robinson,
Holotype MICH. Enlargement of head. Photo by Victor E.
Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural
History.

IDENTITY OF PERROTTETIA COSTARICENSIS LUNDELL
AND PERROTTETIA RACEMOSA STANDLEY

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Perrottetia racemosa was described by Standley (1937) in his Flora of Costa Rica. Some years later, Lundell, realizing that Standley's name was a later homonym of Perrottetia racemosa Loes., established the new epithet P. costaricensis. In our studies toward a revision of the genus Lozania (Lacistemaceae), I have concluded that Perrottetia costaricensis is conspecific with a species of Lozania which in the same Flora of Costa Rica is published as Lozania montana. Close examination of the type specimens proves that both Perrottetia racemosa and Lozania montana are conspecific with Lozania mutisiana, a species previously described by Roemer & Schultes (1822). A revision of Lozania is now in press in Acta Botanica Venezuelica, Caracas, but I consider it of sufficient importance to call attention to this situation, inasmuch as many specimens have been repeatedly identified in herbaria as Perrottetia racemosa Standley or as Perrottetia costaricensis Lundell.

Lozania mutisiana Roem. & Schult., Mant. Add. 1: 75. 1822.
Type: Mutis 2186.

Lozania montana Standl., Field. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bot. 18: 722. 1937. Type: Brenes 4365.

Perrottetia racemosa Standl., Field. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bot. 18: 633. 1937. Type: Standley & Valerio 49894.
(not P. racemosa Loes)

Perrottetia costaricensis Lundell (Nom. Nov.), Phytologia 1: 451. 1940. Type: Standley & Valerio 49894.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FROM COSTA RICA: La Palma de San Ramón, Brenes 5499 (F,GH,NY), 6821 (F,NY), 9542 (NY), 20634 (F,NY); Camino de San Ramón, Brenes 4365 (Type of L. montana Standley; Isotypes, F., NY.); Estrella Hills, 20 miles south of Cartago, Stork 4680 (GH, NY); Vicinity of Vara Blanca, between Poas and Barba volcanoes, alt. 1650 m. Skutch 3654 (GH,NY), 3781 (GH, NY); Yerba Buena, NE of San Isidro, alt. 2000 m, Standley & Valerio 49852 (F), 49894 (Type of P. racemosa Standley; Holotype F); Tapantí, alt. 1300 m, Valerio 1677 (F).